1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS (Boston)
3	No. 1:25-cv-10685-WGY
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5	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, et al,
6	Plaintiffs
7	VS.
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9	MARCO RUBIO, in his official capacity as Secretary of State, et al,
10	Defendants
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13	For Hearing Before:
14	Judge William G. Young
15	Final Pretrial
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17	United States District Court
18	District of Massachusetts (Boston.) One Courthouse Way
19	Boston, Massachusetts 02210 Thursday, June 26, 2025
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23	REPORTER: RICHARD H. ROMANOW, RPR Official Court Reporter
24	United States District Court One Courthouse Way, Room 5510, Boston, MA 02210
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PROCEEDINGS

(Begins, 11:30 a.m.)

THE CLERK: The Court will hear Civil Action

Number 25-10685, the American Association of University

Professors, et al versus Marco Rubio, et al.

THE COURT: Good morning. Again I've allowed internet access to this proceeding. That being so, it's appropriate that I say that if you are viewing the proceeding via the internet, you must keep your microphone muted, the rules of court remain in full force and effect, and that means there's no taping, streaming, rebroadcast, screen shots, or other transcription of these proceedings.

Rather than have everyone introduce themselves, so that we may have a accurate record, when you speak for the first time, would you again introduce yourself. But otherwise it's not necessary to introduce yourself.

This is a final pretrial conference under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16. Normally I conduct these conferences in the lobby, um, but in the interests of complete transparency, I believe that this conference ought be conducted on the record. But I would hope that we can have a relaxed interchange such that, if I say something that's problematic, don't hesitate to, um, point it to my attention and we'll try to work through

it.

Let me start by saying I welcome your efforts to submit the joint pretrial memorandum, it's in the form with which the Court is familiar, and addresses those issues that are of most concern to the Court. It's, I think, easiest to work from the back forward, and that's how I'm going to proceed.

So, um, I don't have an exhibit list, I understand that, and that's not a problem. Before we start, I want one. And absent some surprise to the litigants that I — with which I concur, um, nothing more is going to be proffered but what is proffered in that exhibit list.

Now sit down together and work it out. The exhibit list should consist of the certified administrative record and the other materials that either side wishes to place before the Court.

The, um, -- those things that are not disputed, and I would urge you not to -- well you're zealous advocates, go ahead and dispute. But to the extent you reasonably can agree that a document ought be in the record, give it a number -- not a plaintiff's number or a defendant's number, just give it a number. Numbers go on to infinity.

Where there's any objection, give it a letter. And once you've run out of letters, there's only 26,

start again AA, AB, AC, not AA, BB, CC. I once got up to 8Qs, the Court Reporter couldn't follow it, it makes for a lousy record.

When you object to the other side's proposed exhibit, it is not necessary -- I really am trying to keep the costs down here, to tell me, um, the grounds of the objection, unless it's authenticity. If you think the document is not an authentic document, or a photograph or news report or whatever you think it may be, it's not authentic, it's not what it purports to be, call that out, because then I'll want the foundation turned very square. But otherwise I'm going in assuming that what's before me are authentic documents.

I've read this, and I hope with some care, I understand the government's -- well the government has reasons, for instance, um, to object to videos of the taking into custody of Ms. Ozturk. I would hope that that could be worked out, because it seems to me the fact, whatever it is, is a fact.

And let me say as to things such as videos, um, they -- they will be received in evidence, but I'm not taking Court time to view them. Before I enter findings and rulings, you will understand that I have viewed them. Likewise depositions, I see you're taking depositions, and that's fine, and maybe you want to

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designate portions of those depositions. Just do so.
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     Again, see if you can't agree as to whether I may
     receive the depositions in the record or not, and, um, I
     will -- I will rule on those. And my practice is to
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     take the deposition -- this is jury-waived, and rule
     right on the deposition with an "O" or an "S,"
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     "Overruled" or "Sustained," so the record, for any
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     appellate court, is clear what I have received at least
     in evidence, or refused to receive. The, um -- but
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     we're not taking any time in open court to read
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     deposition testimony. I can read. And it's my duty to
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     have read these things.
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           Um, now let's work -- so that's what I expect on
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     exhibits, a single exhibit list marked as I've
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     designated.
           MR. BIALE: Your Honor?
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           THE COURT: Yes?
                       Two quick questions.
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           MR. BIALE:
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           THE COURT:
                       That's why I'm doing this.
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           MR. BIALE: Okay, great. I'm Noam Biale for the
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     plaintiffs.
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           THE COURT: Yes.
           MR. BIALE:
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                       The first question is about the
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     videos.
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           THE COURT: Yes.
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MR. BIALE: So I anticipate we will seek to introduce the video of Ms. Ozturk's arrest and potentially the video of Mr. Khalil's arrest. I totally understand that we don't need to play that in open court. However, to the extent we want to ask our witnesses whether they saw the video around the time that it was released and what they thought about it, would you like us to -- should we play it for them or should we --

THE COURT: It depends upon their recollection.

MR. BIALE: Okay. Um --

THE COURT: This is a very well-equipped courtroom and working with Ms. Belmont, if you have an AV person, or persons, she can teach how the audio/visual in this courtroom works. So again it's your case to try, but my expectation is I would have made the ruling that a video is admissible. Then if you think you need to refresh your witness or point out some specific thing to a witness, we can go right to that point in the video.

Does that answer your question?

MR. BIALE: It does. I mean I think there may be witnesses who we want to say, you know, "Is Exhibit X the video that you saw at the time?"

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BIALE: I think it's a fairly short video, so

we won't belabor the point. But understood.

THE COURT: It isn't a show, it's a trial, it's a jury-waived trial, I take my duty very seriously, and I want to be very clear as to what the record is.

So one other thing on exhibits. The government has proffered, or I have in my hand some documents that I understand the government takes the position that these are, um, privileged under the law enforcement privilege.

Right?

MR. KANELLIS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And I want to put on the record how
I'm going to deal with them and how I'm going to deal
with them at trial, while we're talking about exhibits.
I said I would honor that privilege, and I do, and I
would examine those materials in camera.

Now "in camera," in the operations of this Court, means I'm the only one who's going to look at them, not law clerks, no one else. And at least by the time we get into this trial, I will have looked at them all, and we've got them secure and will keep them secure.

If you refer to them, um, let's say in a 30,000 foot view, and say, there is no evidence of some specific conduct, let's say, and you have every -- in other words you're in control here, you can not refer to

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them at all and, um, I anticipate that if I have to
then, I would give notice if it makes some difference to
the Court's determination. But if you say, in argument
or otherwise, there's no evidence of X, and within these
materials there is evidence of X, I feel it's perfectly
okay for me, at the same level of generality, either in
the written decision or in open court, to say, "Well,
yes, there is, " but I won't go any further.
      Does that -- is that helpful, is that -- I want to
give you that guidance.
     MR. KANELLIS: That is somewhat helpful, your
Honor. I think the problem is --
      THE COURT: Introduce yourself. I'm sorry.
      MR. KANELLIS: Oh, my apologies. William Kanellis
for the United States -- well for the government
defendants.
      THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Kanellis.
      MR. KANELLIS: I think that is somewhat helpful,
but obviously the devil's in the details --
      THE COURT: They always are in a trial.
      MR. KANELLIS: -- um, and I think it would depend
upon not only the witness's answer given, but I would be
interested in understanding perhaps the reason why the
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Court would disagree with the witness. But I don't

think that's going to be an issue.

THE COURT: I'm not saying -- the Court, at least sitting here in open court, is not going to disagree with the witness, it may be, upon reflection, I would find the witness not credible, but I understand how to do that.

MR. KANELLIS: Of course.

THE COURT: I'm just not going to have, um, people who refer conclusory to things -- privileges can't be used as a sword and a shield, that's the general proposition I'm following.

MR. KANELLIS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you're going to use it as a sword, you're waiving the privilege, because you're saying, "We've got evidence of this," and if we've got the specific evidence, well you've waived it, and now we've got the evidence, it is what it is, and we'll deal with it. I've been in that -- I can't tell you any more than that.

But that leads me -- I was working from the back, but it leads me to -- in your witness list, which is fine, you call certain people "summary witnesses." Let me tell you what I think that means. That means that where there are voluminous materials, a witness who has gone over those materials summarizes them. The underlying materials have to be made available to the

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     other side. But you're in agreement, so I don't have a
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     problem.
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           MR. KANELLIS: Yes, sir, we merely do what I've
     done in other District Courts, 1006(6)(11)(a), we will
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     make available the underlying, um -- the underlying data
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     to the other side, they're welcome to question the
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     witness --
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           THE COURT: And that's satisfactory to the Court.
           MR. KANELLIS: Thank you, your Honor.
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           THE COURT: Perfectly satisfactory. And that's
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     what I thought you meant when you said a "summary list."
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           MR. KANELLIS: Your Honor, while I'm standing, I
     do have a follow-up question.
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           THE COURT: Go ahead.
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           MR. KANELLIS: So in other trials we usually --
     obviously we want to inform the Court with respect to
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     exhibits that everybody can agree on. Oftentimes though
     we can't anticipate, Number 1, documents we will need to
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     refresh a witness's recollection or, Number 2, documents
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     needed to impeach a particular witness, if something
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     goes in a way we don't expect.
           THE COURT: That's what I meant by "surprise."
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           MR. KANELLIS: I'm anticipating, your Honor, that
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     you don't expect us to name every potential document
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that we -- that's fair game, but we can't introduce them

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           THE COURT: It's fair game but they better fit
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     into one of those boxes.
           MR. KANELLIS: Um, just -- which boxes?
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           THE COURT: Refreshing the witness or impeaching
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     him.
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           MR. KANELLIS: Of course. Of course. I just
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     wanted to make sure that we don't have to present 1,000
     exhibits --
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           THE COURT: You don't have to present impeaching
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     evidence, though -- you've tried cases. I don't want,
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     and will not accept, end runs around my orders. I want
     to have an exhibit list and have it work.
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           MR. KANELLIS: Yes.
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           THE COURT: I understand what impeachment is.
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           All right. Now let's talk timing now.
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           MR. BIALE: Sorry, your Honor, and I apologize for
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           THE COURT: No apology is necessary.
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           MR. BIALE: Okay, I withdraw the apology.
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           (Laughter.)
           MR. BIALE: When would you like the exhibit list,
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     your Honor, the joint exhibit list?
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           THE COURT: The morning of trial.
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           MR. BIALE: Okay, perfect.
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And then the second question I have is, um, you
know I'd like to -- and we may get into this later, as
we reference in our motion to compel, but we've received
a very small number of documents from the government and
your Honor has received some additional documents.
They're not -- they're certainly not so voluminous that
      THE COURT: Let's --
      MR. BIALE: Well I just want to ask with respect
to if they're calling summary witnesses to summarize the
data that Mr. Kanellis was just talking about, it would
be helpful to when we are going to receive that data so
we can prepare to cross-examine those witnesses?
      MR. KANELLIS: The rule states, your Honor, within
a reasonable time.
      THE COURT: What do you think is a reasonable
time?
      MR. KANELLIS: I think sometime next week.
      THE COURT: I think that's true. Before the
holiday.
      MR. BIALE: Thank you, Judge.
      THE COURT: All right.
      The time for the trial. The defense has estimated
it's going to take 2 weeks. I'm prepared to give 9
days. I have a doctor's appointment on the 16th. I sit
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from 9:00 in the morning till 1:00 in the afternoon.

Yes, there will be opening — or maybe opening

statements no longer than 15 minutes a side. There may

be closing arguments, no longer than 1 half hour per

side. I would appreciate, at least by the close of the

trial, proposed findings and rulings.

I understand that the plaintiffs are -Ms. Belmont said you've got some problem with the second
week of trial?

MR. BIALE: Yes, your Honor, so there's a couple of issues.

One is, um, so I have a conflict the 14th, 15th, and 16th that will require me to be in New York.

THE COURT: Well I'm looking at this battalion of lawyers here.

MR. BIALE: I thought that you might say that, your Honor, so let me quickly get to the other issue, which is, um, we do have now, that the government has identified for us, um, 12 witnesses, only two of which we've had an opportunity to depose, and time is short between now and the trial. We have 6 depositions, um, both offensive and defensive, scheduled in the six business days remaining before the trial. It would be helpful to us certainly to have a brief pause where we could depose these additional witnesses that the

government has noticed.

THE COURT: Look -- look, when I collapsed your motion for a preliminary injunction with trial on the merits, the urgency with which you supported a preliminary injunction was not lost on the Court and I have followed the schedule that you people have adopted. You asked that the trial start on the 7th. I'm ready to have the trial start on the 7th.

Now this case is going to require a written opinion. I take some time in August. The truth is, because I'll move other things, I have for trial between the 7th of July and the 31st of July. So I know I'm not going to be here on the 30th of July. If you're content to wait until sometime in September for an order — remember we're only talking liability in this phase, so maybe the full opinion need not come out. But as I looked at this case, I thought that if we could get it done in the first two weeks — 9 days, not 10 — but if you're all here at 9:00, then we will certainly start on the dot of 9:00, and then there might well be at least an order, conclusory perhaps, in July. One would think you'd want that.

But if you don't, and you want to say, "Well let's go to the next week, the 21st, we'll take a pause," then you can take depositions. I've had people call my

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bluff, when I collapsed it with trial on the merits, and
the other side said, "Well we need depositions," and I
say "There isn't a constitutional right to depositions."
Put out subpoenas. Trial's work. People focus.
      You tell me. What do you want to do?
      MR. BIALE: I think I'm going to listen to what
the Court said and I'm going to sit down.
      THE COURT: All right.
      Counsel?
      MR. KANELLIS: Just a couple of comments, your
Honor.
      We have endeavored to bring witnesses who have,
um, they have national security concerns they're dealing
with on a daily basis, and they've set aside this time,
and we've made them at great cost, um, okay --
      THE COURT: Respectfully I'm under the gun too. I
accept that absolutely as you state it, and we'll hear
it.
      MR. KANELLIS: And let me add this. Look,
depositions, that's a nice thing to have. We don't need
them. You Honor tries cases every day where there are
no depositions. We understand we may have to go to
trial where witnesses have not been deposed. Those are
the breaks.
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THE COURT: I'm sure you do. All right, now let's

see.

So it's 9 days of trial. I'm keeping time. It includes the openings and closings. And working back, um, well some of these objections we can deal with. I guess now is the time to work through these issues, some I can handle, some I can't.

MR. KANWIT: Your Honor, I apologize, one final question?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KANELLIS: Closing arguments. Do you expect closing arguments at the very close -- which is fine, as soon as the last witness has taken the stand, we have a 30-minute closing?

THE COURT: Well usually I take a recess, but, yes.

MR. KANELLIS: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I mean the truth is that I expect this to go faster than we've estimated. I would have given you the 10 days, but I have to take the 16th.

It's always, um, an appropriate correction for judges, who can set their own schedules, to be at the mercy of doctors who set theirs. (Laughter.) So I have to do it, um, not sit on the 16th. 9 days will do it. But it may well go faster than that, um, and the like.

So let me deal with the outstanding matters to the

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extent that I can, and I'll try to refer, because your
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     joint memorandum has been very helpful. All right,
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     questions really raised by pending motions.
           The plaintiffs have filed motions pending with the
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     Court, motions to compel. The first one is under
     advisement. I'll rule on it.
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           Remote testimony? Now, look, since we're going
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     two weeks, they'll even put them in on the second week,
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     can't you?
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           MR. BIALE: So, yes, your Honor. As to two of
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     them there's one that we would not be able to put on --
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           THE COURT: Where's he or she?
           MR. BIALE: She is the one who is in Beirut, so
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     it's most difficult for her to travel. So we'd ask just
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     to have that one --
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           THE COURT: Who is she? Just so I know.
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           MR. BIALE: Sure. So her name is Nadia Abu
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     El-Haj, she's a professor at Barnard College, Columbia
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     University. She's an AAUP member.
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           THE COURT: You may call her remote.
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           MR. BIALE: Thank you, Judge.
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           THE COURT: And all the arrangements are on you,
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     there's time-zone differences and the like.
           MR. BIALE: Okay.
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           And just to preview for the Court the two other
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witnesses who we mentioned in the, um, motion for remote testimony, they will certainly be able to testify by Friday the 18th. It may be difficult to get them to do it earlier, but that is within the two weeks that --THE COURT: Well it's not like you get one week and they get another week, it's -- the cross-examination comes out of your time. I mean you're not taking up five full days. MR. BIALE: Understood, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Okay. MR. KANELLIS: Your Honor, before you move on to the next, if you're going to allow remote testimony, we'd ask that all our witnesses be available. We have one witness who is moving to pursue an attache position in London. If you're going to allow remote testimony, we would ask that that witness be allowed to testify from London on, um --THE COURT: Well work it out with them when, but fair is fair and you may. MR. KANELLIS: It's the second Tuesday, the Tuesday of the second week. MR. BIALE: We have no objection to that, your Honor. THE COURT: Fine. That's done.

All right. "Preclude the defendants

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from questions as to the identities of " -- um, these
issues come up during the course of the trial. I -- I
don't decide that in limine, I'm not going to preclude
anything. We'll see.
      "Permit witnesses to testify about" -- that's an
evidentiary ruling, I'll make evidentiary rulings when I
have to.
      "Draw certain adverse inferences" -- well at the
trial, we'll see how the trial goes.
      The defense. "Reconsideration of the Court's
order entering a protective order." In one respect, um,
the motion is allowed, the, um -- the, um -- I've
allowed this, um, a record to be made of the people that
look at the information. It's without limit of time.
It's with a limit of 5 years following the close of the
trial. In all other respects, the protective order
remains as the Court has, um, ruled on it.
      "Exclude evidence based on" --
      MS. SANTORA: Your Honor?
      THE COURT: Yes?
      MS. SANTORA: This is Victoria Santora for the
government, may it please the Court.
      THE COURT: Yes.
      MS. SANTORA: I do have a question about, um, the
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ruling that you just issued on the protective order.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. SANTORA: Plaintiffs gave their response to our motion for reconsideration and suggested amendments to the paragraph you were just referring to.

THE COURT: If you work it out, you work it out. Give them to me. But those are the Court's orders.

MS. SANTORA: Yes, okay, thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: "Exclude evidence based upon, um, not retrying other immigration or judicial proceedings."

The breathe here -- and I'm on Page 9, Subparagraph ii, is to more. I'm not going to make any findings of fact in anybody else's case, whether the case is wholly administrative or whether it's pending in some other court. But we're certainly going to take evidence with respect to what was known about what's going on in those cases. So I'm going to allow that.

This business about Veena Dubal, waiving the attorney-client privilege. I'm sensitive to that. If she's going to testify about communications -- and maybe the government, um -- the defendants will allow that and then turn around in cross-examination and say, "Well you've waived it," there might be something to that.

The last point is about, um, additional documents.

MR. KANELLIS: Your Honor, I'm sorry -- I'm sorry to keep interrupting, but on the, um --

THE COURT: It's not interrupting, I'm just precluding argument, but not interrupting.

Go ahead.

MR. KANELLIS: This issue cannot wait until trial and here's why.

Ms. Dubal is testifying strictly in the capacity as General Counsel for AAUP, yet, she is testifying as a fact witness. That's unusual, yes. But we need a ruling from the Court prior to trial because they've been withholding documents on the basis of a privilege that we need to see in advance of trial. It's not something that we can wait until she testifies and I make an objection. We need to see those records.

THE COURT: I've made my ruling. We'll start the trial. You won't be disadvantaged insofar as the, um, exercise of the attorney-client privilege. We'll have to see how it works out.

You should understand that I come from a state court system where, um, it, um, allows the drawing of a —— the state court system, that's where I learned how to be a judge, which allows the drawing of an adverse inference from the assertion of an attorney-client privilege. Just have that in mind. I've made my ruling.

MR. BIALE: Your Honor, can I just briefly, for

the record --

THE COURT: You know --

MR. BIALE: Okay.

THE COURT: And I don't mean to be brusque, but you know when you tell me "for the record," you're trying to convince me. There are higher courts. You may get to them.

All right, let's see here. I'll see that everyone has an adequate record.

All right, discovery.

Now that, um, that takes care of what I, um, wanted to do in this Rule 16 conference. I have some, um, comments that I think are appropriate as we go into this case, and then I'll stop and take questions briefly because I do want to call you to the sidebar before we conclude. So let me make these comments.

Much has been made of the term "antisemitism" in government-issued documents. A concern to minimize, ameliorate antisemitism is -- antisemitism now, standing alone, without the adjective "violent" antisemitism or the like, but the government has a legitimate concern trying to ameliorate antisemitism as it has an equally-legitimate concern to ameliorate islamophobia, or any other sectarian, um, expression of hate.

I take antisemitism to be the expression of hate

or dislike to a person or a group of people based upon their faith, their Jewish faith, or -- or and, perhaps an ethnicity based upon national origin or some geographic position. And it is the legitimate purpose of government to seek to minimize that -- and again I'll say islamophobia or any sectarian disapproval, um, based upon race or faith or lack of faith.

But none of that, as I understand the law, and as I understand the First Amendment, none of that is illegal. A simple expression, however — however uncomfortable, however repugnant, that's not against the law, nor can it be in, um, a society dedicated, as our society is, to the First Amendment. And having said that, um, statements concerning the policies of the State of Israel are political expression and are among the most protected statements under the First Amendment.

Now I fully recognize, going in, that these are not, um -- there's not a firm line here, expression can turn into, um, threats, which at a certain level of extremity are properly, um -- and going back to Holmes, that you cannot "cry fire in a crowded theater." I understand the lines are blurred. But it's appropriate to say that.

Political expression is, um, it seems to this Court, truly protected under the First Amendment, no

matter how uncomfortable, no matter how disfavored by the government. Whereas pure speech, hostile to one's faith or the lack of faith, is I think inconsistent with American values, but it is not the subject of our criminal laws.

Now I've talked enough. A few moments for your questions and then I do want to see you at the sidebar. And we'll start with the plaintiffs.

Any questions about what I've said or taken under advisement?

MR. BIALE: No, your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

And, sir?

MR. KANELLIS: I do have a question to an issue that relates to -- actually partly to the plaintiffs' earlier motion.

We have, um, an ample audience here and in highprofile trials I've been involved with in the past,
there have been concerns, as there are in this case,
regarding the, um, I guess prophylactic measures taken
to protect the identify of witnesses. We've explained
that some of our agents have been, um, in other
litigation have been the subject of doxxing, agents have
been attacked. Likewise your Honor has -- and we agree,
we think it's appropriate to protect the identify of

witnesses so that their identities don't prevent fulsome and honest testimony.

My question, or actually my recommendation to the Court, is in other trials that I've been in, that sometimes we allow the anonymization of witnesses by using pseudonyms, like "Agent A" or "Ms.", and using somebody's initials, in lieu of their real names, so that, um — to protect the witnesses from both parties from being doxxed and that sort of thing.

THE COURT: See if you can work it out. And to the extent you can work it out, the Court, um, will be supportive of it, pretty clearly. But I need to be clear on who is who, in other words tying it, the record all together, because I have a separate duty. But so long as I know what we're doing, that should not be a problem. But no one is going to be in this courtroom masked or otherwise concealed from a public courtroom. The law is pretty clear on that. But your suggestion is not a bad suggestion. See if you can work it out.

MR. KANELLIS: Fair enough, your Honor. And one last concern.

Your Honor last week, last Wednesday, I believe, issued an order regarding the identify of the opposing party's witnesses. We still do not have discovery from the plaintiffs that we've requested even though they

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have this order in their possession, and the clock's
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     ticking.
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            THE COURT: I understand.
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           MR. KANELLIS: So I would ask that --
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            THE COURT: I'm only going to rule on motions, and
     the motions I have, I've ruled on them.
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           All right, let's go off the record. Come up to
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     the sidebar.
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            (Sidebar, off the record.)
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            THE COURT: And we'll recess.
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            THE CLERK: All rise.
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           (Ends, 12:30 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, RICHARD H. ROMANOW, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, do hereby certify that the forgoing transcript of the record is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes, before Judge William G. Young, on Thursday, June 26, 2025, to the best of my skill and ability.

/s/ Richard H. Romanow 06-27-25

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RICHARD H. ROMANOW Date

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